



II

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1966

Dysons, Printers, Peterborough

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



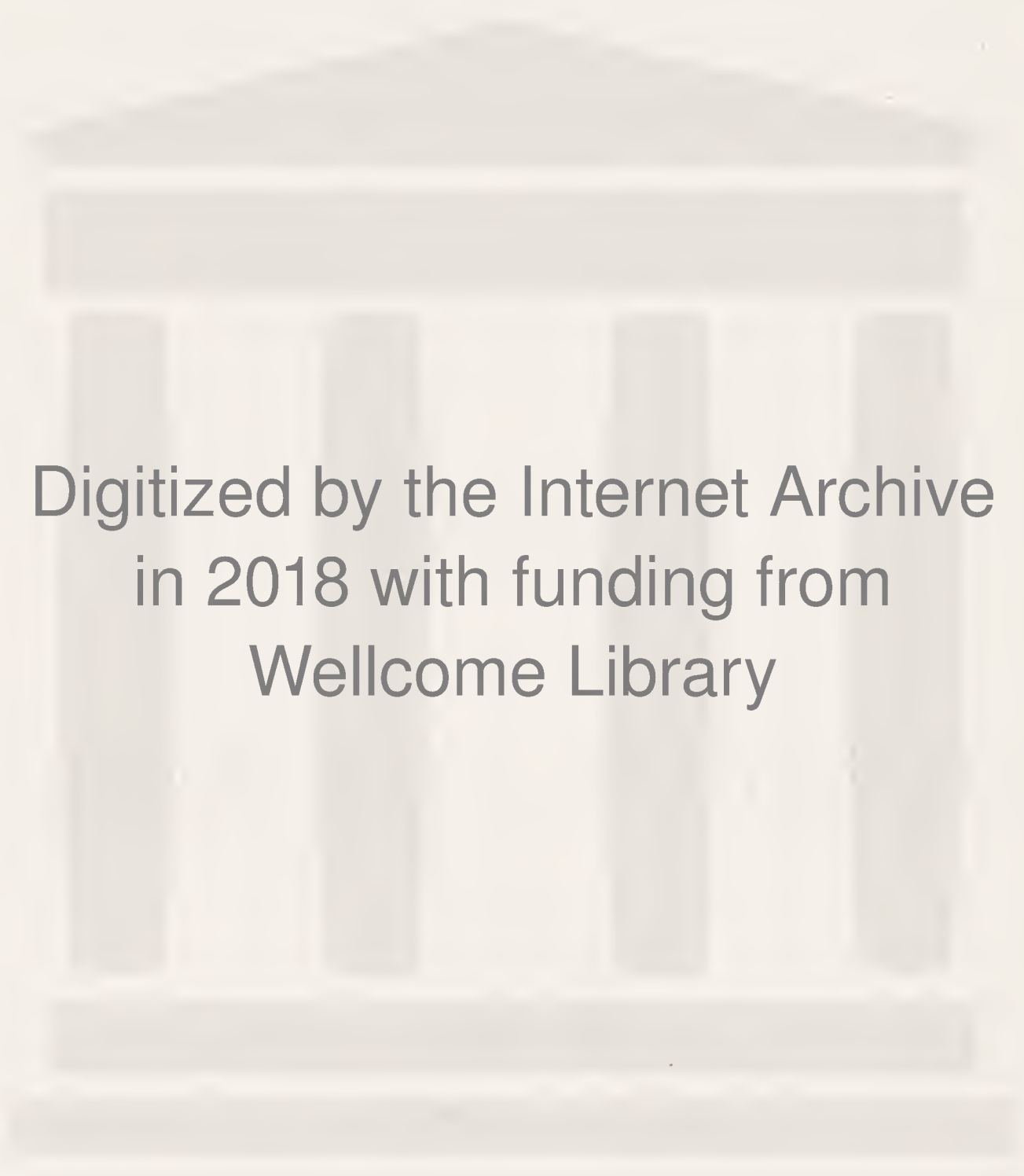
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1966



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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1966

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1966)

Chairman :

COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

Vice-Chairman :

COUN. J. E. HALL

THE MAYOR, COUN. A. W. CLEMENTS

THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, ALD. J. W. SETCHFIELD
(*ex-officio*)

ALD. MRS. M. SWIFT

ALD. R. C. HOWARD

ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

ALD. G. A. SMITH

COUN. D. W. BRACEY

COUN. T. A. GRAY

COUN. MRS. A. CHALMERS

COUN. MRS. P. I. WEAVER

COUN. G. S. HUNTING

Co-opted Members :

MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE

MRS. A. PHILPOT

MR. C. GREENWOOD

MR. S. G. GASCOINE

S T A F F — 1 9 6 6

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :
WILLIAM GIBB SMEATON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Superintendent Nursing Officer :
Miss I. Sylvester, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors :

Miss M. Julyan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., H.V.Cert.	Miss M. Gerrard, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (to 9.10.66)
Miss F. Coles, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	Mrs. B. Sewter, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. S. A. Greaves, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :
Mrs. M. Gorton, S.R.N., B.T.A.

Midwives :

Miss E. E. Lepper, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss M. Needham, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. M. Robbins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 17.9.66)	Miss P. Sharpe, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. D. Steward, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31.3.66)	Mrs. D. A. Vyse, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss N. M. Thomas, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.10.66)	Mrs. C. E. M. Gee, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 18.4.66)
	Mrs. J. Steele, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time from 1.4.66)

District Nurses :

Miss H. Hinchcliffe, S.E.N.	Mrs. B. W. Shelford, S.R.N.
Mrs. B. Schrey, S.E.N.	Mrs. P. M. Tegerdine, S.R.N.
Mrs. C. E. M. Gee, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 18.4.66)	Mrs. E. V. Challinor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. R. J. Modle, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Relief Nurse to 3.4.66)	Mrs. M. Flatters, S.R.N. (Relief Nurse 25.4.66 to 17.9.66)
Miss B. A. Charlton, S.R.N. (from 23.5.66)	Mrs. M. Mathews, S.R.N. (Relief Nurse from 26.9.66)

Matron—Day Nursery :

Miss M. Rainbow	Staff Nurse : Miss B. Atkin, N.N.E.B.
Sister : Miss J. Cook	

Mental Health and Welfare Officer :
G. Smith

Mental Welfare Officer :

D. W. Favell (Cert. in Social Work) (from 1.11.66)

Home Teacher for the Blind :

Miss D. Elkington

Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped :

Mrs. R. Smith

Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. M. Riddington

Assistant Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. C. Carrott (Part-time)

Principal School Dental Officer :

A. E. Hurford, V.R.D., B.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Officer :

Mrs. J. S. Ross, B.D.S. (to 30.9.66)

Dental Anaesthetist :

Dr. J. G. Inglis (Part-time to 12.2.66)

Dr. P. C. Harrison (Part-time)

Dental Assistants :

Miss E. Nichols, Mrs. J. Brown

Assistant School Medical Officer :

Dr. P. Sutcliffe (Part-time)

School Nurses :

Mrs. L. Young, S.R.N., R.F.N. Mrs. M. Parson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. S. A. Coward, S.R.N., B.T.A.

Speech Therapists :

Mrs. D. Bambridge (Part-time from 18.2.66)

Mrs. M. McConnell (Part-time from 14.6.66)

Administrative Assistant :

B. A. Potts

Clerical Staff :

Miss H. M. Steward

Miss J. Warrington

G. Saunders

Mrs. I. Winham

Mrs. A. Slater

Miss W. Tebbs

Mrs. W. Bates (Part-time)

Mrs. P. Dearden

Miss J. Fletcher

Mrs. B. A. Abington

(Part-time)

(from 18.4.66)

(Part-time)

City Health Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1966. As before this report includes Delegated Health and Welfare Services and School Medical Services. Again statistics compare favourably with England and Wales, and there has been an absence of serious outbreaks of infectious disease in the City. Nevertheless, the continual toll of needless deaths resulting from lung cancer must give cause for considerable concern. I use the word "needless" because there is unequivocal evidence that, to a large extent, lung cancer can be prevented by the avoidance of cigarette smoking.

There is an increase of 48 hour discharges of maternity patients from Hospital, and the number of home confinements is less. This coincides with the shortage of Hospital beds and District Midwives, but we still continue to be fortunate in having the services of a part-time Midwife to attend to the 48 hour discharges.

On the whole the Delegated Health and Welfare Services are working smoothly and satisfactorily within, of course, the limits imposed, as elsewhere, by staff shortages, and again I am very grateful for the help given by Doctors P. Sutcliffe, A. Gerada, P. Dooley, P. C. Harrison and J. Brown doing work on a part-time sessional basis.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their encouragement and help, and all the staff in the Department for their loyal and efficient service.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON.

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1967.

SECTION I

STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1966 is 65,760. This is an increase of 460 over 1965. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 424.

The estimated total of 65,760 does not take into account the steady flow of families into the City in advance of the overspill arrangement, and it would be interesting to see a census figure to compare with this estimate.

Births

The crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.99. When adjusted for the purpose of comparing the rate with other areas by applying the comparability factor of 0.95, this shows a rate of 17.09. This rate compares with a figure for England and Wales of 17.7.

In 1966 there were 1,183 live births registered, 598 males and 585 females, a total decrease of 26 from 1965. 90 of this total were illegitimate, representing a figure of 7.60% of the total live births.

Still Births

A decrease of 11 from the 1965 figure gives a total still births registered in 1966 of 14. This gives a rate per 1,000 births (live and still) of 11.69 which compares favourably with the national rate of 15.3.

The 1966 total of 14 is the lowest recorded since 1957 there having been an average of 22.5 still births registered each year in the period 1958 to 1965 inclusive.

Death Rate

759 deaths were registered, 394 males and 365 females. The crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 11.54. Following adjustment for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.96 the rate is reduced to 11.08 per 1,000. The national figure for the same period was 11.7. Table II gives a breakdown by cause of death.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system, although in total 27 fewer than 1965, were responsible for the deaths of 184 males and 195 females. The total of 379 representing 50% of all deaths recorded.

Deaths from coronary disease have fallen by 21 to 158, 99 men and 59 females, following last year's highest ever total.

Following the usual pattern deaths from malignant disease form the second largest group causing the deaths of 142 persons, 89 males and 53 females. Cancer of the lung or bronchus was the largest single cause of death in this group, 36 men and 4 women. 40 deaths from this particular cause is the highest annual total recorded in the City.

One death from respiratory tuberculosis was registered. This was a man of 71 who died within three months of the case being notified to the Authority.

Accidental deaths totalled 34, 15 involving motor vehicles. Of the

remaining 19, 11 accidents involved persons over the age of 65, 10 of whom were 75 plus. In 10 cases death was consequent on injuries or immobilisation following falls. In the remaining case a man of 90 died following accidental coal gas poisoning. At least 75% of all accidental deaths which were registered in the City in 1966, other than motor vehicle accidents, can be recorded as a result of accidents in the home. This follows the trend shown by the latest national annual figures to be published indicating that home accident deaths outnumber deaths from motor vehicle accidents.

Infant Mortality

21 infant deaths were registered in 1966 giving a death rate per 1,000 Live Births of 17.75. This compares favourably with the England and Wales rate of 19.0. Satisfactory City figures are shown also in the comparable rates for neonatal, early neonatal and perinatal mortality (see Appendix Table I). 13 males and 8 females died in 1966 all under the age of six months. 10 deaths occurred within one month, 8 of which were under the age of one week. The cause of death was associated with prematurity in 5 cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1966 675 cases of infectious disease were notified in the City compared with 606 in 1965. A high incidence of measles was mainly responsible for these totals in both years. In 1966 83% of all notifications received were for this particular disease. Statistical information in connection with all notifications is given in Tables I, II, III and IV.

Scarlet Fever

2 cases only, girls aged 5 and 9, were notified during the year. This continues the pattern of low incidence and the mild nature of the disease. A comparison with the situation 30 years ago in 1936 shows that in that year 222 cases were notified, 114 of whom were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, staying an average of 33 days per patient. This was from a population 20,000 fewer than the present time.

Measles

560 notifications were received, giving a second year of high incidence and representing an increase of 78 on the total for 1965.

Whooping Cough

7 males and 12 females were notified as suffering from whooping cough. 13 of these cases occurred in the pre-school age group, 5 in children of school age and one in an adult female, the case being notified together with that of her 3 year old child.

Pneumonia

14 cases were notified, only one of which was an old person, 2 cases were in children aged 5 and 6, the remaining 11 were in persons between the age of 22 and 50. This compares with 12 cases notified in 1965.

Puerperal Pyrexia

41 notifications were received, all notified by the medical staff at either the Gables or Thorpe Hall Maternity Hospitals. 17 of the persons were normally resident outside the City.

Meningococcal Infection

A boy aged 11 months suffering from meningococcal meningitis was the only notification received. Notifications of this type of infection have totalled only 6 in the last ten years.

Food Poisoning

2 cases were confirmed. Full investigations were carried out by the Public Health Department Staff, but it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

Enteric Fever

Enteric fever was confirmed in one case, a man of 26. The family involved were immigrants and just prior to the onset of the illness the man had returned to England following a visit to his native country. Following enquiries it was found that the patient's wife had shown similar symptoms before travelling to this country. No further cases were found following full laboratory investigation and supervision of contacts.

Dysentery

11 cases of dysentery were notified in 1966. This incidence was, in fact, confined to only 7 households, 3 persons being affected in each of two families, together with 5 individual cases. It was not possible to establish the cause in any of the cases reported.

Tuberculosis

20 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported in 1966. The total of 22 is a little below the average for the last ten years. Comparable totals for 1965 and 1964 are included in Table IV. Table V shows the position at the 31st December, 1966 as regards the total number of cases on the tuberculosis register and, in addition to the notifications, includes 3 new cases transferred into the area during the year.

It is worth noting that since the Authority took over Delegated Health Services in 1965 it has been possible to maintain a closer liaison between the sections concerned with the Prevention of Tuberculosis and Care and After Care.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The Weather

This was a very wet year. Some local observers registered highest annual rainfall totals for almost 50 years.

Noticeable features were the unusually heavy summer rains when very high intensities were noted. The months of January and February had more snow than usual, almost six inches of snow falling on February 10th.

There were no periods of drought during the year.

Records of the rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works were kindly supplied by the City Engineer's Department, and Table VII, showing the rainfall month by month, will be found in the Appendix.

Housing

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January, 1967 was 859 which shows an increase of 69 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1966.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, the original number of unfit houses recommended for demolition was 427 and this programme has been completed. In 1963, the Council recommended that a further 93 houses be dealt with during the next five years. Details of total houses dealt with to the end of 1966 are shown in the summary below :—

Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	446
Houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	89
Houses owned by the City Council and dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	24
Total	<hr/> 559 <hr/>

Water Supply

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough Memorial Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by independent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class 1 (excellent). Only occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment of the water is simple chlorination when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always "very satisfactory".

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,482,000 gallons, which represents a decrease of 15,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 53.32 gallons per head per day. In addition 2,479,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 121,000 gallons per day on the 1965 figure. The number of dwellings in the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 22,143 and the number supplied by standpipe 17.

I append below reports on examination of raw and treated waters :—

Report on examination of raw water

ETTON :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 8.20 a.m. 9.8.66.

WILSTHORPE :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 10.10 a.m. 9.8.66.

							<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts :—								
Total Solids dried 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	460.00	500.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	37.20	28.40
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	3.30
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.002	0.003
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.260	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	250.00	230.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	48.00	170.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Oxygen absorbed from								
N/80KMnO ₄ in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.12
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.0
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal	Normal
Colour Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Fluorides as Fluorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.04
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in								
72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in								
24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in								
48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Coli -aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

Mineral Analysis :—

						Parts per million :—	
						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
Dissolved Oxygen	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	4.6
Temperature °C.	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	8.3
Calcium as Ca	...	...	...	...	...	96.0	144.0
Magnesium as Mg	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	9.6
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	...	...	59.5	17.4
Carbonates as CO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	150.0	138.0
Sulphates as SO ₄	...	...	...	...	...	97.0	139.4
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	...	...	37.2	28.4
Nitrates as NO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	14.6
Silicates as SiO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	7.6
Fluorides as F	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.04
Iron Oxide as Fe ₂ O ₃	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Probable composition per million parts :—

Calcium Carbonate, CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	240.0	230.0
Calcium Sulphate, CaSO ₄	...	...	...	...	—	176.8
Magnesium Carbonate, MgCO ₃	...	...	...	...	8.4	—
Magnesium Sulphate, MgSO ₄	...	...	...	...	42.1	18.3
Magnesium Chloride, MgCl ₂	...	...	...	...	—	23.1
Sodium Sulphate, Na ₂ SO ₄	...	...	...	...	93.8	—
Sodium Chloride, NaCl	...	...	...	...	61.3	18.5
Sodium Nitrate, NaNO ₃	...	...	...	...	1.2	20.0
Sodium Silicate, Na ₂ SiO ₃	...	...	...	...	12.2	12.2
Sodium Fluoride, NaF	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.09
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Observations :—

These waters both fell into class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies.

The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million for Etton and 0.4 part per million for Wilsthorpe should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of these waters passing into public supply.

Report on examination of treated water

- Mark 1 : Mains Water—Tap at 42 Percival Street, Peterborough.
 2 : Mains Water—Tap at 19 South Street, Peterborough.
 3 : Mains Water—Tap at Town Hall Cloakroom, Peterborough.

					1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts :—							
Total Solids dried 180 °C.	...	...	...	...	520.00	500.00	508.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	37.20	37.20	37.20
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	2.27	2.06	2.06
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent	0.005	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.004	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.004	0.004	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	227.00	210.00	235.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	185.00	176.00	157.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed from							
N/80KMnO ₄ in 4 hrs. at 27 °C.	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.04	0.02
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	7.1
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21 °C. in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37 °C. in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37 °C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44 °C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

Observations :—

These waters all fell into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies.

Open Air Swimming Pools

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily from 30th April to 17th September. The number of bathers was 153,961 and the number of spectators was 25,003. This shows an increase in swimmers and a decrease in spectators compared with the 1965 figures of 140,263 swimmers and 26,033 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination.

The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes. The water is continuously circulated 24 hours a day through the filtration plant and is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

Public Cleansing and Scavenging

There are approximately 24,250 moveable ashbins in the city.

Sewerage and sewage disposal

Foul sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are generally adequate.

The two exceptions to the above are :

1. The North East Orbital Sewer.
2. The Eye Road Sewer.

Work has been in progress throughout 1966 to relieve the North East Orbital Sewer. The scheme will be complete by mid 1967. The Eye Road sewer will be duplicated during 1967.

With the exception of the western area development, the arrangements for disposal of surface water are satisfactory.

The run off from new residential and industrial development has temporarily been connected to the Western Trunk foul sewer. This sewer will shortly become overloaded, necessitating the provision of a trunk surface water sewer.

The new sewer will cost some £300,000 and will cater for all new and projected development west of the railway, and within the Welland Water Shed.

It is hoped that work will start during the financial year 1967/68.

MISCELLANEOUS

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

It was not found necessary to compulsorily remove any persons under the above Act during the year.

Medical Examinations

91 medical examinations were carried out for persons in connection with their employment with the City Council.

APPENDIX

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

Area of the City in Acres	...	...	...	...	10,022
Population : Census 1961	...	...	...	...	62,031
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1965)	...	...	...	...	65,300
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1966)	...	...	...	...	65,760*
Density of Population : Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	6.56
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1965)	...	...	...	...	21,741
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1966)	...	...	...	...	22,160
Housing Density : Houses per acre	...	...	...	...	2.21
Mean Number of occupants per house	...	...	...	...	2.97
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1966	...	...	...	...	£2,701,939
Product of a Penny Rate (1966/67)	...	...	...	...	£11,003 12s. 7d.

*Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

Live Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	533	1,093
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	52	90
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	585	1,183

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population : 17.99

Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population : 17.09

(Comparability Factor 0.95)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births :	7.60
--	------

Still Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births : 11.69

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 0.21

Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population :	17.29
--	-------

Deaths

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year	...	...	...	...	394	365	759
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :							11.54
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population :							11.08
				(Comparability Factor 0.96)			

Maternal Mortality

Number of women dying as a result of childbirth—
(Heading No. 30 in Registrar General's List—Page 18).

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	0.00

Infant Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) ...	14	7	21
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total			17.75
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Legitimate			15.55
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Illegitimate			44.44

Neonatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) ...	7	3	10
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			8.45

Early Neonatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one week of age)	6	2	8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			6.76

Perinatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Still Births and Deaths under one week)	12	10	22
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births :			18.38

OTHER STATISTICS, 1966

Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages)	...	...	...	158
„ „ other Cardiac Conditions (all ages) ...	...	...	...	54
„ „ Malignant Neoplasm (all ages) ...	...	...	...	142
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0

TABLE I

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATE AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1966**

Figures for the City of Peterborough, and, where available,
for England and Wales.

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian population</i>	
BIRTHS :—			
Live	1183	17.99	17.7
Still	14	0.21	
DEATHS :—			
All causes	759	11.54	11.7
Enteric and Paratyphoid fevers	—	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	1	0.01	0.05
Influenza	10	0.15	0.08
Smallpox	—	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	53	0.81	0.75
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Enteric Fever	1	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	1	0.01	0.01
Scarlet Fever	2	0.03	0.44
Whooping Cough	19	0.29	0.40
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	2	0.03	0.03
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	560	8.51	7.15
Pneumonia	14	0.21	0.17
Acute poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) :			
Paralytic	—	0.00	0.00
Non-paralytic	—	0.00	0.00
Food Poisoning	2	0.03	0.09
Acute encephalitis :—			
Infective	—	0.00	0.00
Post-Infectious	—	0.00	0.002
Puerperal Pyrexia	41	0.62	0.09
Dysentery	11	0.17	0.45
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	0.00	0.01

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
MORTALITY :—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age	21	17.75	19.0
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age	10	8.45	12.9
Infant Deaths under one week of age	8	6.76	11.1
Perinatal Mortality	22	18.38	26.3
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births</i>	
Women dying as a result of childbirth	—	0.00	0.26

TABLE II
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1966

<i>Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List</i>	<i>Numbers</i>			<i>Rates per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Deaths</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	1	—	1	0.015	1.317
Tuberculosis, Other ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	—	1	0.015	1.317
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Measles ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Malignant Neoplasm : stomach	16	9	25	0.380	32.938
Malignant Neoplasm : lung, bronchus ...	36	4	40	0.608	52.701
Malignant Neoplasm : breast ...	1	9	10	0.152	13.175
Malignant Neoplasm : uterus ...	—	5	5	0.076	6.587
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	36	26	62	0.943	81.686
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	5	5	0.076	6.587
Diabetes ...	—	3	3	0.046	3.952
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	54	74	128	1.946	168.643
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	99	59	158	2.402	208.164
Hypertension with heart disease	1	6	7	0.106	9.222
Other heart disease ...	16	31	47	0.715	61.922
Other circulatory disease ...	14	25	39	0.593	51.382
Influenza ...	3	7	10	0.152	13.175
Pneumonia ...	25	28	53	0.806	69.828
Bronchitis ...	22	10	32	0.487	42.161
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	5	5	10	0.152	13.175
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	5	0.076	6.587
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	1	2	0.030	2.635
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	7	6	13	0.198	17.127
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	—	4	0.061	5.270
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Congenital malformations ...	4	6	10	0.152	13.175
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	24	28	52	0.791	68.511
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	11	4	15	0.228	19.762
All other accidents ...	7	12	19	0.289	25.033
Suicide ...	—	2	2	0.030	2.635
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	0.015	1.317
TOTALS	394	365	759		

TABLE III

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years													
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 & over		Age un-known
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever (excluding paratyphoid) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	560	27	63	84	87	87	201	5	1	4	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	19	4	1	3	4	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	31	2	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—															
(1) Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	11	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE IV
TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1966

<i>Age Periods</i>				<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
				<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
35-	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS, 1966	...	...	...	15	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
Totals, 1965	...	...	...	13	5	2	1	1	—	—	—
Totals, 1964	...	...	...	14	—	1	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. on Register 1/1/66	...	175	111	20	15
Notified during 1966	...	18	6	1	1
Removed during 1966	...	12	12	2	—
No. on Register 31/12/66		181	105	19	16

TABLE VI

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1966	...	...	...	790
New Applications received during the year	...	...	...	1153
			TOTAL :	1943
Number of Applicants housed or removed from Register during 1966				660
Applications cancelled during year	...	...	...	424
			TOTAL :	1084
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1967	...	...	...	859
Number of Houses erected by Council—1966	...	...	...
Houses—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	132
Houses—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	136
Flats—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	13
Flats—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	62
Flats—1 bedroom and bed recess	...	...	...	38
Flats—1 bedroom	...	...	...	74
			TOTAL :	455

TABLE VII
RAINFALL AT SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS, FENGATE
PETERBOROUGH—1966

1966		<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Difference from Average</i>		<i>% of Average</i>	<i>Wettest Day</i>	
			<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Excess</i>		<i>Day</i>	<i>Amount</i>
January ...	...	1.10	0.81	—	57.5	25	0.23
February ...	...	2.67	—	1.35	202.0	10	0.42
							(SNOW)
March ...	...	0.33	1.21	—	21.4	26	0.07
April ...	...	3.10	—	1.76	231.5	18	0.50
May ...	...	1.37	0.29	—	82.5	11	0.32
June ...	...	2.88	—	0.96	150.0	22	1.53
July ...	...	2.39	—	0.38	119.0	31	0.83
August ...	...	3.86	—	1.77	185.0	21	0.97
September ...	...	1.36	0.36	—	79.0	30	0.82
October ...	...	2.00	—	0.31	118.5	2	0.33
November ...	...	2.02	0.15	—	93.0	22	0.50
December ...	...	2.45	—	0.71	141.0	9	0.62
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	...	25.53	2.82	7.24		June 22	1.53
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			Excess 4.42				

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Care of Mothers.

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936 as adjusted by transferred notifications, were :—

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary 	320	1	321
Institutional 	866	11	877
	1186	12	1,198

Details of all births notified are passed to the Health Visitors who then arrange routine family visits.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at "The Gables" Maternity Hospital, Peterborough, for patients who have booked for admission to Maternity Units of the Regional Hospital Board.

Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centres at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Clinics. During the year 522 women attended these Clinics and the number of sessions held was 306.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes are held weekly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Welfare Centres and during the period covered by this report 302 mothers, 81 of whom were booked for home confinements, made 2,208 attendances at these classes. Invitations to attend the classes are sent to all expectant mothers, including those who have booked for admission to the Maternity Units.

Mothers Clubs, which meet monthly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Centres and the Mothers Club held at the Walton Clinic, continue to be well attended.

Midwives Clinics were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m'

Unmarried Mothers and Care of Illegitimate Children

Arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers are made in co-operation with the Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council. In 1966 applications were received from the Council for the Local Authority to guarantee any balance of payment of fees not otherwise recovered in respect of the admission of 14 unmarried expectant mothers to maternity homes in various parts of the country. Guarantees were granted in all cases. The average cost per case to the Authority was approximately £20. This is a very reasonable figure made possible by the work of the Family and Social Welfare Council in its contact with the prospective mother's family and where possible the putative father. An indication of this can be seen in two particular cases where the accounts from the Mother and Baby Homes were for £81 and £101. Following the efforts of the Social Worker with these cases the Authority were required to pay only £25 and £31 respectively.

(b) Care of Children

Child Welfare Centres.

Five Welfare Centres were maintained by the Local Health Authority during the period. At present two of the clinics are held in rented Church Halls. These are situated at Westwood and Werrington and these temporary arrangements are filling an important need in these areas of new development.

However, in view of the anticipated future rate of growth of the areas it was felt necessary, when consideration was given to the 10 year Development Plan for Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, to make provision for their replacement.

It was decided to include in the 10 year Plan Capital Works Programme two purpose built clinics for commencement at Westwood in 1968 and Werrington in 1975.

Sessions are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall, Peterborough.
 Tuesday 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe.
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iv) Werrington.
 First and third Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (v) Westwood.
 Second and fourth Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Toddlers Clinics

Toddlers Clinics were held at three Centres. A Doctor is available and attendances are made by appointment only, thereby enabling the Doctor to devote adequate time to each consultation.

Clinics are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall.
Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe.
Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.
Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

A statistical record of the work performed at the Child Welfare Clinics during 1966 is given below :—

<i>Number of children who attended during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born in 1966	802
Born in 1965	644
Born in 1961 to 1964... ..	1,036
	2,482

<i>Number of sessions held by</i>	<i>Total</i>
Medical Officers	179
Health Visitors	294
	473

Welfare Foods

A Welfare Foods Centre is maintained in Queen Street, Peterborough, supplying National Dried Milk and Orange Juice direct to members of the public, and also holding a central stock for distribution from the five Child Welfare Centres.

In addition a large range of proprietary foods are sold at Clinics to mothers producing a weight card as evidence of clinic attendance.

Premature Births

75 premature live births and 4 premature still births were notified in the area. Of these 66 live and 4 still births were registered in Hospital. The 75 premature live births represent a figure of 6.3% of all live births registered. This compares with 6.4% in 1965.

Granville Street Day Nursery

One day Nursery is administered by the Authority and has places for 45 children (15 places for up to age 2 years and 30 for children 2-5 years). In addition there are two places reserved for emergencies. The average daily attendance during the period was 34.

The nursery is staffed by a Matron, Sister, Staff Nurse and 4 Nursery Assistants, together with a number of ancillary staff including a cook, part-time gardener/groundsman and cleaners, and is open 5 days a week from 7.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

Six new premises were registered under the Child Minders Regulations and four were discontinued. This gave a total number of registered places available at 31st December, 1966 of 86. In addition, the Italian Day Nursery has places for a further 50 children.

All the above premises were assessed as to their suitability for registration when inspected by the Superintendent Nursing Officer who, at the same time, fixes a maximum number of children to be accommodated at any one time. The premises are kept under observation and inspected periodically.

Dental Care

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 is given by arrangement with the Principal School Dental Officer.

During the year 1966 Maternity and Child Welfare cases were dealt with over a period of 13 sessions. 12 expectant mothers and 56 children under 5 were examined. 10 mothers and 33 children received a complete course of treatment.

MIDWIFERY

The establishment of Domiciliary Midwives remains at six, but it was possible to supplement this in April, 1966, by the appointment of a part-time Midwife (20 hours per week) employed specifically to deal with 48 hour discharges. In 1964 25% of all cases attended by the Authority's Midwives were early discharges from Hospital. In 1965 this had increased to over 50%. The 1966 figures given below show this now to be 62% of a total of 776 cases attended.

In 1966 home confinements were down in number, pro-rata to the 9 months figure quoted in the 1965 Annual Report, but this was more than off-set by these early discharges. The total of 776 cases attended compares with a total of 558 in the last 9 months of 1965. Deliveries attended by Midwives during the period were as follows,—

Doctors not booked	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Doctors booked	...	...	...	...	293
Number of cases delivered in Hospitals					
but discharged and attended by the					
Domiciliary Midwives before the tenth day					
					483

All Midwives other than the Nurse dealing with the early discharges are assigned to individual practitioners or groups of practitioners.

HEALTH VISITING

Five full time Health Visitors and one Tuberculosis Health Visitor are employed by the Authority. In addition, the Superintendent Nursing Officer carries out health visiting duties as necessary. Below is a summary of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the period.

Cases visited by the Health Visitors,—

Children born in 1966	...	...	...	1,241
Children born in 1965	...	...	...	641
Children born in 1961-64	...	...	...	1,200
Total				3,055

Other Visits.

Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	...	55
Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	15
Persons discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	1
				71

The rate of visiting established in 1965 has been maintained despite serious staff problems in this particular service and must be considered very satisfactory in view of the circumstances, as for a period of approximately 4 months the permanent full time establishment of Health Visitors was reduced to three. One Health Visitor was on a period of maternity leave, whilst at the same time a second Health Visitor was on extended sick leave, and unfortunately it became necessary for her finally to retire on ill health grounds. The problem was partially overcome by the appointment, for a total of 15 hours weekly of two temporary part-time Nurses to relieve the Health Visitors of much of their routine clinic work. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily. In addition, a further part-time General Assistant was appointed in June to work exclusively with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services. This appointment was made following consideration by the Authority of the recommendations made in Ministry of Health Circular 12/65 regarding the provision of ancillary help for nursing staff. This appointment has been useful in relieving the Health Visitors of certain work, particularly in connection with the keeping of their records.

The Tuberculosis Visitor paid 629 visits to 126 tuberculous households during the period 1st January to 31st December. She deals with all cases who attend the Peterborough Chest Clinic. As the clinic is a Regional Hospital Board Service its catchment area extends beyond the City boundary and by arrangement with the County Medical Officer the Tuberculosis Visitor still carries out work in the Northern part of the new County area.

Liaison

The arrangement whereby Health Visitors, other than the Tuberculosis Visitor, are attached to particular medical practitioners carries on as previously. It constitutes a most important link between the National Health Service and Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, particularly as large numbers of children are seen simultaneously by the Health Visitor and the General Practitioner at clinics held in surgeries.

This arrangement is extended to include working with the paediatrician at Peterborough Memorial Hospital, thereby forming a complete liaison between the Local Health Authority and General Practitioner and Hospital Services in so far as they are concerned with child health.

Health Education

Every opportunity is taken by the Health Visitors to promote better health education. This is mainly carried out on a personal contact basis, but in addition health education propaganda material is available in each clinic, together with display cabinets drawing attention to various topics of importance.

In the limited time available as many talks as possible are given to organisations in the City.

HOME NURSING

Six full time Nurses are employed with an additional post to act as holiday and emergency relief. In 1966 670 cases were nursed during the year, 192 were brought forward from 1965, whilst 164 of the total were still receiving treatment at the end of the year. 3 cases were under the age of 5, 184 were in the age group 5 to 65 and the remaining 483 were above the age of 65. A total of 22,544 visits were made by the team of Nurses compared with 17,785 in the period 1st April to 31st December, 1965.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

All vaccination and immunisation procedures are now carried out by General Practitioners.

The Authority is directly concerned only in the keeping of vaccination and immunisation records for which payment is made to Doctors, in the case of records received for persons under the age of 16, and the supply of Triple Antigen, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis Vaccines free of charge to Practices.

The following quantities of vaccines were supplied during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966 :—

	Doses.
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus ...	5,598
Poliomyelitis, Oral (Sabin)... ...	5,911
Poliomyelitis, injection (Salk)	858
Tetanus	536

Tables showing the number of persons under 16 protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis during 1966 are given below.

For details of vaccination against tuberculosis see under Tuberculosis in Prevention of Illness Section.

(a) Smallpox.

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i>	<i>Number of Persons under 16 vaccinated or re-vaccinated</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
0— 3 months ...	13	—
3— 6 „ ...	54	—
6— 9 „ ...	35	—
9—12 „ ...	55	—
1 year ...	262	2
2— 4 years ...	111	4
5—15 „ ...	62	15
Total ...	592	21

(b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of Persons immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>
1966	352	1
1965	465	28
1964	77	70
1963	33	18
1959—62	43	345
Others under 16 ...	15	31
Total ...	985	493

(c) Poliomyelitis.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary Course</i>		<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>	
	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>
1966	10	265	—	—
1965	47	469	23	11
1964	7	103	39	40
1963	7	58	16	17
1959—62	19	131	320	703
Others under 16	9	34	15	62
Total ...	99	1060	413	833

In addition to the above 11 children under the age of 4 received a complete primary course of combined diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. 2 persons under 16 had primary tetanus injections, together with 3 persons under 16 receiving reinforcing injections.

The Ministry of Health have produced the following information which gives an indication of the percentage protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and smallpox in children born in 1965 and 1966 as compared with the percentage protection rates for the country as a whole :

	<i>Children born in 1965</i>			<i>Smallpox (Children under 2) (4)</i>
	<i>Whooping Cough (1)</i>	<i>Diphtheria (2)</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis (3)</i>	
England and Wales	72	73	68	38
City of Peterborough	75	75	68	31

The figures in columns (1)—(3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1965 who have been vaccinated at any time.

Column 4 includes only children who were vaccinated during 1966 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1965.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis.

As indicated in the section concerning Health Visiting the Nurse with a special responsibility for dealing with Tuberculosis works in close liaison with the Chest Physician at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

As well as giving nursing care to tuberculosis patients a great deal of her time is spent in contact tracing and arranging their investigation, together with skin testing and vaccinations.

In addition to the 629 home visits (see Health Visiting) the following contacts were dealt with at the Chest Clinic :—

Skin tested	...	...	...	...	324
Found Positive	...	...	...	...	148
Found Negative	...	...	...	...	176
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	142

School Children contacts tested at School.

Skin tested	...	...	...	...	73
Found Positive	...	...	...	...	27
Found Negative	...	...	...	...	46

On the Chest Physician's recommendation arrangements are made to supply free milk (either 1 or 2 pints daily) to certain patients undergoing treatment. During 1966 6 persons were assisted in this way, their cases being reviewed quarterly.

Further statistical information regarding the incidence of Tuberculosis in Peterborough can be found in Part I of this report.

Other Types of Illness.

1,157 babies were tested by Health Visitors in connection with Phenylketonuria screening. No cases were confirmed.

For the care and after-care of non-tuberculous sick, patients discharged from hospitals etc., any necessary care and attention is provided through the Council's home nursing and home help service.

Loan of Nursing Equipment.

Nursing equipment and apparatus such as wheel chairs, bed rests, bed pans, mackintosh sheeting etc., is provided on free loan by the Local Authority to patients being nursed at home. The following equipment was supplied during 1966 :—

Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	51
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	31
Wheelchairs	...	...	...	...	38
Rubber sheeting	...	...	...	...	36
Commodes	...	...	...	...	18
Cradles ...	...	...	...	...	5
Back rests	...	...	...	...	22
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals	...	...	...	...	30
Sputum Mug	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Table	...	...	...	...	1
Walking sticks	...	...	...	...	1
Walking Aids	...	...	...	...	3

Chiropody Service.

The chiropody service is organised through the Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee, which is a voluntary organisation. The County Council makes a deficiency grant each year.

The service provides treatment to any woman who is 60 or over and to any man who is 65 or over. The patient pays 3s. 0d. per treatment, and the Old People's Welfare Committee pays the balance of the chiropodist's fee, plus equipment, dressings, travelling and postage expenses.

In the main the service is domiciliary, but sessional treatment is arranged at various centres in the City, in particular at the Broadway Club, to permit treatment to be given to those who are not housebound and are within easy reach of a centre.

At the end of December 1966 a total of 1,896 cases were on the register, 1,321 of whom were receiving domiciliary treatment and 519 were under treatment at the Broadway Club Day Centre, including 26 handicapped persons under the age limit who are given treatment at the request of the County Council. Of the 1,896 cases, 196 are in the County area South of the river, and 268 in the villages in the old Soke area.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1966 the Department carried an establishment of 45 domestic helps under the supervision of a Home Help Organiser and a part-time Assistant Organiser.

A total of 497 cases received help during the year as detailed in the following table :—

	<i>Home help to households for persons</i>					
	<i>Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1966</i>	<i>Aged under 65 on first visit in 1966</i>				
		<i>Chronic Sick</i>	<i>Mentally Disordered</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases	379	11	—	66	41	497

Although this total is a considerable decrease from the 528 cases helped in the 9 months of 1965 covered by my last Annual Report, it is entirely due to the preponderance of long term cases referred in 1966. This is borne out by comparing the total productive hours worked by the Home Helps in each year. In 1965 27,700 hours during the period 1st April to 31st December, and, in 1966, 37,747 hours for the whole year. The establishment of home helps was the same in both years.

Good Neighbours Scheme.

During the early part of 1965 the Council authorised the setting up of a pilot Good Neighbours Scheme as a supplement to the Domestic Help Service following consideration of Ministry of Health Circular 25/65.

Applicants for the service are those dealt with in the course of the normal running of the Home Help Service, mostly long term cases requiring frequent short visits. The duties of the Helps include fire lighting, preparation of meals, tidying house, shopping, settling person at night, in fact, such duties as would not necessarily fall within those of a normal home help. In addition, the Neighbourly Help is often available for seven days a week and in the early mornings or late evenings when help is needed but cannot be provided by a Home Help normally working a six hour day five days per week. A Neighbourly Help's duties are assessed for payment individually in the range 10s. 0d. to £2 per week.

Following a six month trial period with a pilot scheme 12 cases had received help. The age of the recipients in all but one case was 70+, ten of whom were living alone and two having handicapped children dependent upon them.

The Service has been well received, it filling an urgent need where there was previously a gap in the Services and the scheme is to be continued and expanded.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Administration.

This was the first full year that the City of Peterborough had operated the Mental Health Services which had been taken over by delegation from the County Council. The Health and Welfare Committee decided that matters arising under mental health could be dealt with by their Committee and accordingly the Sub-Committee, which had been meeting prior to the former Committee, was discontinued.

It was obvious that the establishment would have to be increased and with effect from the 1st April there was a vacancy for an additional Mental Welfare Officer. This post was finally filled in September.

MENTAL HEALTH

Prevention Care/After Care

With the appointment of an additional Mental Welfare Officer it was obvious that the services could start to expand. The first step in this direction was an attempt to meet the problem at its earliest stage, and with this in mind it was agreed by the Consultant Psychiatrists visiting Peterborough that a Mental Welfare Officer should be available at each of their clinics held at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital. This duty is carried out on a rota basis and ensures that should the Consultant require an early social report the Mental Welfare Officer is in a position to interview the patient immediately.

The preparation of the social histories is a time consuming task and is one which cannot be hurried. However, with the additional staff it has enabled the Department to be of far greater service to the Hospital. Even so this has not alleviated the problem of carrying out after care visits which should be made to many cases on discharge from Hospital. Only when the full complement of Officers is available will the after care service be in a position to assist in the prevention of relapse and further breakdowns.

The demands of the heavy case load has once again meant considerable periods of the Officer's own time being spent in visiting cases and being "on call", and it is not infrequent for many calls to be in the early hours.

An interesting feature of the prevention and after care service has been the availability of the Physician Superintendent of the Ida Darwin Hospital who now comes to Peterborough approximately once a month to visit and discuss the more difficult mentally subnormal cases. Already he has produced some remarkable results and undoubtedly his early diagnosis of problems has prevented the deterioration in health and ultimate admission to Hospital of the cases he has seen. This service will continue to prove invaluable to the sub-normal patients and their parents.

Admissions

From the 1st January to 31st December, 1966 the number of admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals was :—

<i>Mental Health Act, 1959</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal Patients	56	63	119
Section 29	22	25	47
Section 25	5	5	10
Section 60	1	1	2
Section 26	2	—	2
	86	94	180

The age groups of these cases were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
14—20	3	2
21—30	15	7
31—40	19	20
41—50	24	18
51—60	11	18
61—70	6	19
70+	8	10

The number of cases in Psychiatric Hospitals on 31st December, 1966 was as follows :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. John's Hospital, Lincoln	—	4	4
The Towers Hospital, Leicester	—	3	3
Carlton Hayes Hospital, Leicester	1	1	2
Rauceby Hospital, Nr. Sleaford	58	69	127
	59	77	136

Mentally Sub-Normal Training

The Junior Training Centre, which is situated in Lawn Avenue, Peterborough, is administered by the Huntingdon and Peterborough County Council and was not delegated to the City. However, of the 72 mentally sub-normal children who are in daily attendance no fewer than 45 live within the City.

It should be emphasised that the instruction which the children receive is mainly in social training as many of them on admission, cannot feed themselves, are not toilet trained and find great difficulty in communicating. However, despite their handicaps, the teaching staff put on an excellent Open Day, Harvest Festival and Christmas Concert. Those who saw the Christmas Concert could not fail to be moved by the tremendous efforts which had been put in by all concerned.

Admissions

On the 31st December, 1966 the following mentally sub-normal persons were in Hospital or under supervision in the community :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	3	7
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	11	—	11
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich	14	13	27
Lisieux Hall, Nr. Chorley, Lancs.	1	—	1
Rampton Special Hospital	—	1	1
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester ...	—	1	1
Calderston Hospital, Whalley, Blackburn ...	1	—	1
Nayland Hospital, Nayland, Colchester	—	12	12
Riversfield Home, St. Neots	3	3	6
Ida Darwin Hospital, Cambridge	6	1	7
	40	34	74
Mentally Sub-Normal under supervision	36	30	66
Mentally Sub-Normal awaiting admission to Hospital	5	3	8

Hospital Waiting List

For many years there has been a grave shortage of Hospital beds for the mentally sub-normal in the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board area. This has resulted in a long waiting list which has caused a great deal of anxiety at all levels. However, during the year the long awaited accommodation at the Ida Darwin Hospital, Cambridge, became available, and although at the end of the year there had been no appreciable reduction in the numbers on the waiting list, certain cases had been transferred from Little Plumstead Hospital to the Ida Darwin Hospital. There were high hopes that as a result of the visits of the Physician Superintendent to Peterborough admissions to his Hospital would be taking place from the waiting list early in 1967. Meanwhile, the waiting list position has been kept under constant review in consultation with the County Medical Officer who submits a joint list for the County and the City. However, despite the shortage of accommodation 4 cases were admitted to Hospitals on a permanent basis and one for a period of temporary care.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

WELFARE SERVICES

Under the scheme of delegation, services under Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, were given to the City. These services are under the direct supervision of the Mental Health and Welfare Officer.

Blind

One Home Teacher for the Blind is employed on a full time basis for the purpose of visiting and teaching the blind in braille, moontype reading and handcrafts. Each year at the Peterborough Agricultural Show a large marquee is taken and many of the articles made by the blind during the year are on sale. This is a very successful outlet for the goods made by the blind, and also has the effect of bringing to the notice of a large section of the general public the great need of the blind persons themselves.

The Peterborough Association for the Blind exists as a voluntary Welfare Committee and carries out work for the blind independently of the Local Authority. The number of registered blind persons within the City on the 31st December, 1966, was 124. It will be noted that of these cases 79 are aged 65 or over.

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0— 1	...	...	...	—	1	1
2— 4	...	...	...	—	1	1
11—15	...	...	...	1	1	2
21—29	...	...	...	—	1	1
30—39	...	...	...	4	3	7
40—49	...	...	...	2	6	8
50—59	...	...	...	5	7	12
60—64	...	...	...	4	9	13
65—69	...	...	...	3	3	6
70—79	...	...	...	13	17	30
80—84	...	...	...	1	14	15
85—89	...	...	...	8	9	17
90+	...	...	...	2	9	11
				43	81	124

In addition to the blind the following partially sighted cases are registered with the Authority and are regularly visited by the Home Teacher for the Blind :—

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0— 1	...	...	...	—	—	—
2— 4	...	...	...	1	—	1
5—15	...	...	...	3	—	3
16—20	...	...	...	—	—	—
21—49	...	...	...	3	1	4
50—64	...	...	...	2	5	7
65+	...	...	...	2	6	8
				11	12	23

	<i>Causes of Disability</i>							
	<i>Cataract</i>		<i>Glaucoma</i>		<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>		<i>Others</i>	
	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>
(i) No of cases registered during the year in respect of which section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :								
(a) No Treatment	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—
(b) Treatment, Medical, surgical or optical ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(ii) No. of cases at (b) above which, on follow up action, have received treatment	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Physically Handicapped

The Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped has now been with the Department for one full year and the need for her services has become more evident by the large number of cases that have been ascertained. Indeed, on the 31st December, 1966, 93 cases were on the register.

Numerous alterations and adaptations to premises of physically handicapped persons were carried out during the year and a large number of aids were supplied to individuals.

During the year a handcraft class was started at the Broadway Club and meets every Thursday afternoon in the occupational therapy room. Transport to and from the premises is provided for those persons who are too seriously handicapped to attend by normal means. It is hoped that a further class will be started in 1967 as there is already a waiting list of those people interested.

Broadway Club

This building is administered under delegation by the City of Peterborough. The following organisations make regular use of the Club :—

Women's Royal Voluntary Service.
 Peterborough Association for the Blind.
 St. Raphael Club.
 Luncheon Club.

Spastic Society.
 British Diabetic Association.
 British Polio Fellowship.
 Peterborough & District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.
 Hard of Hearing Club.
 Northants and Rutland Mission to the Deaf.
 Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee.
 East Ward Over 60's.
 W.R.V.S. Over 60's.

Programming of the meetings is carried out in the Welfare Department.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1966

J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT STAFF,
1966

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

R. G. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

A. MORTON, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.P.H.I.E.B.

I. H. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I., DIPLOMA P.H.I.E.B.
(Appointed 19.9.66)

K. BARRATT, M.A.P.H.I., DIPLOMA P.H.I.E.B.
(Appointed 1.11.66)

A. N. VENTERS (Assistant) (Retired 18.5.66)

Assistant Meat Inspector :

R. COOPER (Appointed 1.1.66)

M. G. POOLE (Pupil)

Clerks :

MRS. F. M. WOOD (Part-time)

MISS R. UPEX

MISS B. T. DURKIN

Rodent Operators :

D. SHORES

W. CATER

Public Health Inspector's Department,
40 Broadway,
Peterborough.

1967

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1966 this being my eighteenth and the fifty-sixth submitted to the City Council.

During the past year, the Staff have been working under difficulties primarily due to the restricted office accommodation and the uncertain date of removal. The position has now been alleviated by the move to Broadway.

I have to report that Mr. A. N. Venters who has been with the Department since the 5th April, 1929 retired in May 1966. Mr. Venters will be greatly missed in the Department because of his unique fund of local knowledge and the conscientious way in which he did his work.

It will be noticed that very satisfactory progress has been made in the administration of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963. Very nearly all the premises affected have been visited. It has been necessary to check with street directories to ensure that all premises liable for registration do in fact register.

Again I have to report new legislation introduced during the year :—

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.
Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.
Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support, Dr. Smeaton, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Members of my staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. HALL,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

997 complaints were received and investigated during the year including 502 complaints of rats and mice. The number of both types of complaint has increased from last year. In many cases, a large number of re-inspections had to be made before the nuisances were abated.

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

25 Notices were served as follows :—

Public Health Act, 1936

Section	No. of Notices	
24	9	5—work carried out by Local Authority 4—work carried out by Owner's Tradesmen
83	1	House cleaned by Local Authority
93	1	Work in progress at end of year
287	1	Entry made

Housing Acts, 1957/61/64

UNFIT HOUSES		
9	1	Work carried out by Owner's Tradesmen
16	2	Houses to be demolished voluntarily
17	5	7—houses demolished 2—houses closed
29	1	Notice to person undertaking demolition
HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION		
15/16	3	Notices remain outstanding to be enforced in the event of the houses again being let in multiple occupation.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

22	1	Entry made
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61

In general most of the complaints are dealt with under these Acts and nuisances and defects other than those mentioned under "Statutory Notices Served" were abated and remedied by informal notices and visits by the Inspectors. As a result of complaints by tenants 195 unfit houses were made fit by this method. In addition visits were made concerning smells, drains, flooding, accumulations, overcrowding, infestations, noise, rodents and smoke.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disinfection by formalin gas was carried out in 9 houses after the patient had been removed to Hospital for treatment for tuberculosis.

505 enquiries were made in connection with diseases including food poisoning.

INFESTED AND DIRTY PREMISES

4 premises were cleared of fleas and bugs.

9 premises were treated for insects (ants, etc.).

44 wasps' nests were destroyed.

19 notifications were received of dirty premises. On inspection, 4 complaints were found to be unfounded, 5 were premises occupied by elderly people in need of care and attention who were subsequently removed to hospital and in other 4 cases of this nature Home Helps were arranged by the Home Help Organiser. The remaining houses were given verbal notice to cleanse the premises and in one instance Statutory Notice was served and the work done by a cleaner employed by the City Council.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

9 visits were made to the only Common Lodging House in the City which continues to be run in a most satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND KNACKERS YARDS

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant, one Fat Refinery and a Tannery. As explained in previous years, all the offal and refuse from the Slaughterhouses is disposed of in the neighbouring areas and offensive trades are all connected with the by-products of the Slaughterhouses.

There are no Knackers Yards in the City.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

25 complaints of smoke or dust nuisances were received during the year all of which were satisfactorily resolved by informal action. Routine observations were also made of the industrial chimneys and in the smoke control area where only two contraventions of the Act relating to the emission of dark smoke were recorded. These were dealt with promptly by a visit and informal notice.

There are four daily volumetric instruments operating in the City and the Department takes daily readings and recordings. This is part of the national survey on air pollution being conducted by the Ministry of Technology.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

15 complaints of noise were investigated. No action could be taken in five complaints. Five were industrial noise nuisances arising from operating machinery in factories after normal working hours which caused annoyance to nearby residents. The firms concerned took remedial measures to minimise the effect of the noise and the complainants were satisfied. Noise from refrigerator compressors and pneumatic machines was abated after representations from the Department.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 19 caravan sites licensed for 597 caravans to which 76 visits were made.

13 contraventions of the licensing conditions were found and remedied by informal action.

FAIRGROUNDS

Inspections were made of the annual fairs during the year in respect of the sanitary accommodation and water supply.

Stalls used for the preparation of food for sale to the public and employees were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING POOLS

In addition to the public swimming pool, there are 8 pools at junior and senior schools within the City and a further pool at the Nurses' Home. During the period May to September 206 visits were made to these pools and 149 samples of swimming pool waters were taken for bacteriological examination. 12 samples from the school pools were found to be unsatisfactory. The failures were due to the inadequate supervision of the pools and the lack of knowledge by the persons in charge of the pools on the proper maintenance of a swimming pool water. Advice was given by the Department on the proper treatment of swimming pool waters and the fault at each school pool was readily rectified when the advice was followed.

The public swimming pool gave rise to some concern during the year. The Ministry of Health recommends standards of purity for swimming pool waters. Several samples from the public swimming pool failed to come within this category. The presence of a large Plate Count in water indicates that the water is either contaminated by soil, dust, sewage or other extraneous matter and is really an expression of "the dirtiness of the water". A Plate Count should not occur if the filtration of the water is satisfactory and there is a correct strength of free chlorine available. On every visit to the swimming pool adequate chlorine was found in the water and the high Plate Count would therefore indicate that the filtration plant was not working satisfactorily or that there was other contamination of the pool occurring from the blowing of soil, dust and other extraneous matter onto the water surface.

After investigation it was considered that excessive strain was being placed on the existing filtration flow and during the autumn of 1966 works have gone ahead with the provision of a new filtration plant at the swimming pool.

WATER SAMPLES

An iron foundry at a large industrial premises within the City provides baths for the foundry workers use and water for this purpose was supplied direct from the Peterborough Corporation mains. However, water for use at the iron foundry is supplied from three shallow wells each 20 ft. deep and is supplemented by deep bore water from the Lincolnshire limestone. The demand on water for foundry purposes fluctuates considerably and this results in wastage each day of 1,500 gallons of water. Samples of the shallow wells and deep bore waters were taken and it was found that the quality of this water was such that it could be utilised for use at the foundry baths. As a result, the previous wastage of 1,500 gallons of water each day was averted.

HOUSING

1,749 enquiries were dealt with by the Department relating to property in the City including Official Searches under the Land Charges Act, inspections made prior to granting of Improvement Grants, Mortgages and houses offered for sale to the City Council.

Housing Act, 1957.

(A) Individual Unfit Houses					
	Closing Orders made (Section 17)	...	...		2
	Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	...	...		10
	Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders substituted	...	...	...	2
	Number of people displaced :—				
	(a) persons	...	...	...	28
	(b) families	...	...	...	9
(B) Clearance Areas					
	Houses awaiting demolition	...	...	...	12
	Houses demolished by the Local Authority or Owners	...	...	...	9
	Number of people displaced :—				
	(a) persons	...	...	...	35
	(b) families	...	...	...	16
(C) Water supply					
	Number of houses without water supply in the house	...	...	...	17
(D) Drainage					
	Number of houses with pail closets	...	...		10

HOUSING ACT 1961 and HOUSING (MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION) REGULATIONS 1962

201 visits were made to houses let in multiple occupation and very comprehensive reports were prepared and submitted to the Sub-Committee. In the majority of cases the overcrowding of the houses was resolved, some tenants being rehoused by the City Council and others dispersing no doubt to other houses let in multiple occupation. There were the few occasions when conditions required by the regulations were obtained without having to resort to legal action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-55**Registered Premises under Section 16****(A) Ice-cream :**

Ice-cream is manufactured by one firm in the City. This manufacturer pasteurises ice-cream by the "holder" method. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

There are 219 premises retailing ice-cream in the City all of which were visited during the year.
50 samples of ice-cream were taken in 1966.

The majority of ice-cream retailed within the City is wrapped, being supplied mainly by three national concerns and by one manufacturer within the City.

The local manufacturer had three "not too satisfactory" samples during the year all of which were samples of loose ice-cream. The cause of these unsatisfactory results was the inadequate cleansing of the ice-cream servers during use, thus contaminating the ice-cream. The remaining unsatisfactory samples were all wrapped ice-creams supplied to retailers by national manufacturers. It was not possible in each case to find the cause of the failure of the sample but in some instances it appeared to be caused by improper storage at the retail premises i.e. partial defrosting of defective freeze cabinets.

In addition to the ice-cream samples, 32 ice lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all were satisfactory. The test carried out at the Public Health Laboratory on an ice lolly is to measure the pH value (degree of acidity or alkalinity). Where the lolly gives a pH value of less than 4.5 it is considered impossible for bacteria to grow on a lolly so acid and therefore it may be considered satisfactory.

(B) Making-up Premises :

147 visits were made to the 41 premises in the City. Most of these premises are attached to Butchers' shops and the standard of cleanliness throughout has been reasonable.

FOOD SAMPLING

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or unsatisfactory		
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total
*Milk	14	—	14	1	1	2
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Lemon Curd	—	2	2	—	1	1
Cherapear	—	1	1	—	—	—
Champagne Perry & Gin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Punch	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pure Malt Vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	2	2	—	—	—
Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hot Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fancy Salmon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Minced Beef in Gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dairy Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Travel Sickness Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chopped Chicken Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Maize	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spring Vitamin Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spaghetti	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sorrel Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Pork Sausage	—	8	8	—	2	2
Cherry Brandy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drambuie	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cooking Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curried Beef & Mush- rooms	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mentholated Bronchial Balsom	—	1	1	—	—	—
Quick Trifle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liver Sausage	—	1	1	—	—	—
Complan	—	1	1	—	—	—
Candied Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pastilles for Throat & Cough	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wala-Salvia	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Roosvicee	—	1	1	—	1	1

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or unsatisfactory		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Dandelion Coffee ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Boneless Chicken ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Cream ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Flavour Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honeygar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Noodle Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—
High Protein Cereal ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Centrin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
	22	57	79	1	5	6

NOTE :—The three informal samples of Margarine were also tested for Vitamin A content.

*Milk —

Tankers are being used more to deliver milk to the Dairies within the City. This milk is regularly sampled by the receivers for solids, etc., as well as for cleanliness. These reports are readily available to the Council's Inspectors and it is, therefore, considered not so necessary to take large numbers of milk samples.

One Formal sample of morning milk was deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) of this milk fell within the range for natural, genuine milk and it is therefore probable that this deficiency was due to natural causes. No further action was therefore necessary.

One Informal sample of milk was the subject of complaint that the milk was a purple colour. Examination of the sample revealed the presence of two non-permitted dyestuffs, one pink and the other purple. There was insufficient colouring matter present to permit identification but it is possible to say that the colours were not in the permitted list. It was suspected that the colouring matter had in some way gained access to the milk at the complainant's premises especially in view of the fact that colouring matter is sold on his premises.

*Lemon Curd —

The analysis of this sample was satisfactory but there was a defect in the labelling. In accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953, it is required to have a Registered Trade Mark together with the words "Registered Trade Mark" in full, the word "registered" on its own being insufficient. Alternatively, the name and address of the packer should be given.

This matter was taken up with the Manufacturers and the product has been relabelled and all new stocks now carry the words "Registered Trade Mark" in full.

*Pork Sausages — These two samples of sausage contained sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared. Visits were made to the shops from which these samples were purchased and it was found that this preservative was added inadvertently because apparently all modern seasonings now use a preservative. All necessary notices will now be displayed.

*Vitamin C
 Drink — This sample did not satisfy the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953 in that the Vitamin C content was declared on the label as "at least 750 milligrams per bottle (=300 millilitres) and "1 tablespoonful . . . contains 37.5 mgms." The above Order requires that the declaration be given in the form "milligrams Vitamin C per fluid ounce". The U.K. Sales Agents replied to our enquiries that this matter had been taken up and our purchase must have been from older stock which was being withdrawn.

PROSECUTIONS

Offence	Verdict
<hr/>	
Contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations 8 and 23.	
(8) Food placed in a forecourt lower than 18 inches from the ground without being adequately protected.	Found Guilty. £7 : on each count.
(23) The internal surfaces of a food room were not kept clean and in such good order to enable them to be effectively cleaned.	

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

10 lectures were given to foodhandlers on the Food Hygiene Regulations and good foodhandling practice in their business.

23 people were issued with certificates of having attended a full course of lectures.

A total of 16 courses have been held so far and 325 people have been awarded certificates. This should provide a strong nucleus of well informed foodhandlers.

Support from the large shops in the City is consistent but there are one or two who have still to take advantage of these courses. In addition, there are many people running small businesses within the City who have not attended a course and would from general observations greatly benefit.

The standards in this City are being maintained at a high level and it is important that newcomers to the food trade be given the opportunity to attend a course on food hygiene.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES SUBJECT TO THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL REGULATIONS) 1960

Classification	(i) Number Applicable	(ii) Reg. 16 Complying	(iii) Number Applicable	(iv) Reg. 19 Complying
Bakehouses	12	11	12	11
Butchers	62	62	62	62
Cafes and Restaurants ...	45	45	45	45
Confectionery	63	63	—	—
Dairies	2	2	2	2
Fried and Wet Fish	36	36	36	36
General Grocery Shops ...	150	150	—	—
Greengrocers	18	18	—	—
Licensed Premises and Places of Public Entertainment ...	113	113	113	113
Making-up Premises ...	41	41	41	41
Self-Service & Supermarkets	38	38	38	38
Slaughterhouses	7	7	7	7
Wholesale Warehouses, (Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, etc.)	13	13	6	6
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream ...	219	219	—	—

Some of these premises have dual or even treble purposes so that the total number above is greater than the number of food premises in the City.

All comply with Regulation 16, i.e. have hand washing facilities with hot and cold water, with the exception of the one bakery mentioned above.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food and/or equipment.

3,249 visits were made to the various food shops and 80 visits to the Bakehouses.

MARKET

Regular visits were made during the year to the food stalls on the General Market and Fish and Meat Market.

In July, new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were issued, enforcement to commence 1st January, 1967. They relate to covered and uncovered markets, stalls, mobile shops, delivery vehicles and to open air trading generally.

LICENSED PREMISES & PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

All the licensed premises and places of public entertainment have been visited and reports made on them for the purpose of licensing at Brewster Sessions.

FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT

595 Condemnation Notes were issued covering 35 tons, 7 cwts. and 33 lbs. of foodstuffs and 10,719 packets of frozen food.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the alpha-amylase test.

MILK

Brucella Abortus

In a circular received from the Ministry of Health in October, attention is drawn to routine sampling of milk which is not to be heat treated to control any hazard of milk borne brucellosis. The untreated milks retailed within the City originate from three dairy herds, only one of which is within the City boundaries. Regular monthly sampling of the City based dairy herd will commence in 1967 together with checks on the untreated bottled milks retailed from the two premises situated outside the City. Details of samples and any action taken will appear in next year's Annual Report.

Antibiotics in Milk

75 informal samples of raw milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Services to be tested for the presence of antibiotics which are prohibited in milk. Only one of the 75 samples was found to contain antibiotics. This was reported to the Milk Marketing Board and a warning letter was sent to the milk producer advising him that should antibiotics again be found in his milk, further action might have to be taken against him.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963 and THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

138 samples of milk were taken within the City and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Services for approved tests.

All except 3 satisfied the Methylene Blue test. These were raw milks produced and bottled outside the City area. The failures were reported to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who carried out investigations at the dairy farms. The Divisional Milk Office. was able to report that an improvement had been effected at the dairy farms. Further samples taken by the Department showed that the Officer's visit had in fact been effective.

NOTE :— Test for Untreated milk is the methylene blue test for keeping quality, i.e. cleanliness.

Test for Pasteurised milk is the methylene blue test for keeping quality, i.e. cleanliness and the phosphatase test to show whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a temperature which whilst destroying the tubercle bacillus, etc., does not alter the nature of the milk.

Test for Sterilised milk is the turbidity test which shows whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a much higher temperature than pasteurised milk thus killing all bacteria but at the same time imparting the taste of boiled milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 which came into operation on the 30th September, place upon the local authority the obligation of securing the full inspection of all home-killed meat animals before they leave the Slaughterhouse. For many years all animals have been inspected but with the new regulations the inspection of each animal must follow a pattern as laid down.

The Regulations also enable the Local Authority to restrict the hours during which animals may be slaughtered in private slaughterhouses and following consultation with the Owners, the Council made Orders in respect of the seven Slaughterhouses which take effect from 1967.

In addition to the meat inspection carried out by the full-time Meat Inspectors, 884 visits were made to the Slaughterhouses during the year by other Inspectors.

45 specimens of Mesenteric Lymph Nodes from pigs were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. No salmonella has been found in these specimens during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1. Number killed... ..	9904	459	59	28659	25603
2. Number inspected	9904	459	59	28659	25603
3. All diseases, except T.B. and C.B.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	10	5	—	52	35
4. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2772	12	—	1395	2612
5. Percentage of numbers in- spected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	28%	3.7%	—	5.05%	10.3%
6. TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—
7. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	505
8. Percentage of numbers in- spected affected with T.B. ...	.003%	—	—	—	2%
9. CYSTICERCI					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	120	1	—	—	—
10. Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	99	1	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Reasons for condemnation of the carcasses mentioned in the above Table :—

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Septicaemia	3	2	—	2	1
Ill bled	2	—	—	2	—
Bruising extensive and severe ...	3	—	—	—	—
Oedema	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—
Fevered and Unfit	—	2	—	—	1
Bruising and emaciation	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	1	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	1	—
Pathological emaciation	—	—	—	41	3
Pathological emaciation and Arthritis	—	—	—	3	—
Emaciation and oedema	—	—	—	—	1
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	1
Septic pneumonia	—	—	—	2	1
Septic peritonitis	—	—	—	—	2
Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas and jaundice	—	—	—	—	1
Swine erysipelas	—	—	—	—	5
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	2
Moribund	—	—	—	—	4
Carcinoma	—	—	—	—	1
Osteomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	11	5	—	52	35

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The arrangement with contracting firms for the collection and disposal of condemned meat and inedible offal by digestion on their premises continues to work satisfactorily.

Other food which has been condemned is collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip. This is tipped early in the morning so that it is quickly covered by several feet of normal refuse.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

36 persons satisfied the Inspectors of their ability to slaughter animals and licences were issued accordingly. These licences do not permit the slaughtering of horses.

The instruments for slaughtering used locally are the captive bolt for beast and electric stunners for sheep and pigs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

		TYPE OF PROPERTY	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	Number of rateable properties in the district	25504	77
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	569	3
	(b) Number infested by		
	(i) Rats ...	464	3
	(ii) Mice ...	23	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	601	22
	(b) Number infested by		
	(i) Rats ...	207	1
	(ii) Mice ...	8	—

SEWERS : The City's sewers were thoroughly treated this year. The final survey showed the treatment to have been satisfactory. The treatment takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks to complete and involves a labour force of four persons.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1) Class of Premises	(2) No. of Pre- mises regi- stered dur- ing the year	(3) Number of regi- stered pre- mises at end of year	(4) No. of regi- stered pre- mises receiv- ing a gen- eral inspection during the year
Offices	40	252	120
Retail Shops	71	393	200
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	46	8
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens ...	6	68	14
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	—
Total ...	120	760	342

(B) TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY
INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES
UNDER THE ACT 1581

(C) ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PRE- MISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	3006
Retail Shops	2914
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	614
Catering Establishments open to the Public	610
Canteens	48
Fuel Storage Depots	4
Total	7196
Total Males	3150
Total Females	4046

(D) EXEMPTIONS

Part I —Space (Sec. 5(2))	Nil
Part II —Temperature (Sec. 6) Retail Shop	1
Part III —Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9) Retail Shop 1 Office 1	2
Part IV —Washing Facilities (Sec.10) Office	1

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963—cont.**(E) PROSECUTIONS**

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year	Nil
Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22	Nil
Number of interim orders granted	Nil

(F) INSPECTORS

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	SIX
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	ONE

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	24
5	Overcrowding	1
6	Temperature	187
7	Ventilation	23
8	Lighting	76
9	Sanitary Conveniences	103
10	Washing Facilities	94
11	Supply of Drinking Water	9
12	Clothing Accommodation	7
13	Sitting Facilities	7
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	9
15	Eating Facilities	9
16	Floors, Passage and Stairs	133
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	6
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	4
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	3
23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
24	First Aid General Provisions	133
Total		828

Number of written notices served during the year ...	468
Number of Notices complied with during the year ...	298

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

WORKPLACE	Number Reported		Number Investigated	None of these accidents merited action by the City Council.
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		
Offices	—	1	1	
Retail Shops	—	2	2	
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	—	6	6	
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	9	9	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	29	99	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	286	318	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	17	23	—	—
Total ...	332	440	9	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. In- spectors (4)	In- spectors (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	1	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	5	5	2	—	—
Total ...	20	20	3	2	—

Regular visits were made to the large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary arrangements for the workmen.

OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from Employers ...	...	...	...	51
Received from Other Authorities ...	...	...	...	Nil
Forwarded to Other Authorities ...	...	...	...	Nil

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR

1966

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

 EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman :

COUN. H. W. STEDMAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUN. D. A. M. ANDERSON

THE MAYOR, COUN. A. W. CLEMENTS (*ex-officio*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, ALD. J. W. SETCHFIELD (*ex-officio*)

ALD. J. A. SAVAGE, J.P.

ALD. MRS. M. WOOD, J.P.

COUN. A. W. L. ADAMS
COUN. D. W. BRACEY
COUN. W. M. V. BRIGGS
COUN. J. FARRELL
COUN. G. A. FOSTER
COUN. G. FOVARGUE
COUN. C. V. HALL

COUN. E. A. HALL
COUN. J. E. HALL
COUN. P. M. HEALY
COUN. M. W. JEFFREYS
COUN. J. G. MEDCALF
COUN. C. W. SWIFT
COUN. R. TOPLEY

*plus two members of the County Council,
representing the County Education Committee :—*

COUNTY ALDERMAN A. WESLEY BLAKE, J.P.
COUNTY COUNCILLOR MRS. P. STEDMAN, O.B.E.

six co-opted members :—

MR. T. H. MARTIN
REV. P. CAUWOOD
MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE
MR. C. E. HALL
MR. J. H. ROBERTS
MR. P. R. WOOD

City Health Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Delegated School Health Services. The School Health programme is a very heavy one entailing, amongst other things, routine medical inspection of all pupils and the ascertainment, management and surveillance of all handicapped pupils. Despite staff shortage, you will be pleased to observe that this work has been kept going to its full capacity, due again to the help given by Dr. A. Gerada and Dr. P. Sutcliffe.

Although there is a national shortage of Speech Therapists I can present a happier situation than last year. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of two Speech Therapists, namely Mrs. D. Bambridge and Mrs. M. McConnell, working on a part-time sessional basis, without whose help there would have been virtually no service.

There is an additional shortage of School Dentists owing to the resignation of Mrs. J. Ross, Assistant School Dental Officer. This has thrown a heavier burden on Mr. A. Hurford, the Principal School Dental Officer. Nevertheless a good service is still being maintained and I may be able to paint a better picture of the staff situation next year.

It is pleasing to note that the special units for deaf children in Caverstede Nursery and Dogsthorpe School are continuing to do very good work and have attracted favourable attention from outside the area.

I am much indebted to Dr. B. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, for the help and liaison given in dealing with many "problem" school children.

Finally, I wish to thank the Head Teachers for their co-operation and my staff for their invaluable help on all occasions.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON,

School Medical Officer.

September, 1967,

SECTION IV

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

There were no changes in the School Health Medical Staff in 1966. Dr. Sutcliffe and Dr. Gerada continue to work on a sessional basis.

At the 31st December, 1966 the school population of the City of Peterborough was registered as 11,656. A total of 3,068 routine inspections were carried out (see Table "A" for breakdown by age groups). Although this is a reduction of approximately 20% from the inspection rate for 1965, it is due entirely to the large number of children requiring re-inspection during the year. These total 938 which, added to the 7 special examinations carried out, give a total inspections in 1966 of 4,013. This compares with a total of 3,156 for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1965.

(a) General Condition

Only one child seen in 1966 was found to be in such poor general condition as to warrant classification as unsatisfactory.

(b) Defects found by routine inspections

Details are set out in Tables "A" and "D" classified by age groups and defects. 5.2% of pupils were found to have some defect requiring immediate attention and, if not already undergoing treatment, were referred to their General Practitioner. A further 1,094, or 32.4% of the total, had minor conditions necessitating the child being seen again after a suitable period of observation, usually after six months or one year.

Table "D" shows defects requiring treatment or observation. Of the 1,264 defects found 234, 7 treatment and 227 observation, were of the nose and throat. This was followed in prevalence by defects of the eye totalling 209, 165 of which (74 treatment 91 observation) involved defective vision.

Skin conditions were found in 104 inspections, one third of which required immediate attention.

The tendency to over-weight of many pupils referred to in the Annual Report for 1965 continues to be a major problem. Advice is given at the examination, together with an information sheet advising on suitable foods.

(c) Treatment of defects

Treatments are carried out under the National Health Service and set out below are details of cases known to have been treated by the Hospital Service :—

(i) Vision.

808 cases treated at the Eye Clinic. 394 cases prescribed glasses.

(ii) Ear, Nose and Throat.

120 cases received operative treatment for adenoids or chronic tonsillitis.

(iii) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

24 cases treated.

(iv) *Skin.*

4 cases treated.

(v) *Other treatments*

4 minor ailments.

(vi) *Child Guidance.*

136 children are known to have been treated by Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, at his Clinic. Dr. Whitehead has supplied a breakdown of his present case load of City children and makes the following comments :—

“In September 1966, Mrs. Firnigl, Social Worker, resigned and the post of Psychiatric Social Worker has remained vacant.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have done Social Work on my behalf, particularly admitting severely ill adolescents to the Unit at Rauceby Hospital.

The School Medical Officers and Educational Psychologists have continued to test children on my behalf and visited schools. Some of the younger children have attended the hospital for day teaching.

The Children's Department have continued to help, particularly in providing care and places for maladjusted children. There has, however, been considerable difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for disturbed adolescent girls requiring removal from home while they are under treatment.

There are also a number of children of normal intelligence who are seriously educationally retarded and require special individual teaching, who, because of their normal intelligence cannot be placed in the E.S.N. schools, though they are actually functioning at an E.S.N. level. This is especially true of the younger age groups and in the absence of a clinical psychologist it has not been possible to arrange for remedial teaching in the clinic.

During the last year, the School Social Worker, Mr. Gibbins who has a special interest in handicapped school leavers has attended case conferences. Regular meetings are held with Dr. Smeaton, the City Medical Officer of Health, which have been extremely valuable and helpful and provide further liaison with the Education Department.’’

<i>New cases seen</i>					<i>Total</i>
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	77
Number notified to School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	67
Number taken on for treatment	...	...	...	...	43
(17 cases were diagnostic only and 17 kept under observation)					
<i>Source of cases</i>					
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	15
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	41
Consultants	...	...	...	...	15
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	4
					77
Cases under treatment brought forward from 1965					59
Cases closed during 1966	...	...	...	...	75

There was no waiting list during the year.

SPEECH THERAPY

Following the resignation of the Speech Therapist in September, 1965 it was not possible to find a suitable full time replacement despite regular advertising. However, during the year 1966 the services of two part-time Speech Therapists were obtained, both being paid on a sessional basis and together working a total of 8 sessions per week.

95 City Children and 13 resident in the County Area were treated by the Authority's Speech Therapists, together with 6 cases who are known to have received speech therapy under arrangements at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

62 children were examined in 1966 as possible cases requiring special educational treatment and appropriate recommendations were made to either the City Education Officer, or the County Medical Officer where the possibility of residential schooling or attendance at the Training Centre arose. 57 cases were dealt with as educationally subnormal or unsuitable for education at school, 3 delicate and 2 maladjusted.

(i) *Educationally subnormal.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Education Act 1944 the future educational needs of 57 children were ascertained following referral usually by Head Teachers or the Consultant Child Psychiatrist.

16 boys and 10 girls were found to be educationally subnormal and were recommended for admission to one of the two special schools in the area, Orchard Street (boys) and Orton Hall (girls). Amongst the boys was one case who had been attending the Junior Training Centre, Peterborough for some time and following satisfactory reports from the Training Centre Supervisor and further I.Q. tests, was considered to be now suitable for education in school.

In view of the very unsatisfactory home conditions, coupled with his low I.Q. one boy was recommended for education in a residential special school.

16 other cases were tested, 13 of whom (11 boys and 2 girls) were found to have I.Q.'s sufficiently high to recommend that they remain in an ordinary school, but receive special educational treatment in a special class for backward children. In the remaining 3 cases no recommendations for change were made.

As was reported in 1965 the Observation Unit attached to Orchard Street Special School was opened in September, 1966, initially with 12 places available. During 1966 6 boys and 2 girls were found too immature to test and as they appeared to be backward were recommended for a period of observation in the Unit prior to being officially ascertained in connection with their future educational requirements.

5 children (3 boys and 2 girls) were found to be unsuitable for education at school and were referred to the Local Health Authority for admission to the Junior Training Centre. One other girl was similarly ascertained, but as her parents were extremely unco-operative regarding her possible transfer to the Junior Training Centre, and as she was already occupying a place in a special school, a final decision was deferred until she has completed a further period at the special school.

(ii) *Maladjusted.*

A 9 year old boy and a 7 year old boy were both recommended for admission to schools for maladjusted pupils because of serious behaviour problems. The 9 year old required a school which could also offer special educational facilities for educationally subnormal pupils, although the maladjustment was considered to be the most important factor. The Consultant Child Psychiatrist was closely concerned in both cases.

(iii) *Delicate.*

In view of their poor physical condition a girl of 11 and a boy of 7 were recommended for a period in an Open Air School. Places were found for both children within 3 months of their examination.

(iv) *Deaf.*

In addition to the cases in special schools facilities are available for the education of severely deaf children in Peterborough. Initially this is in the Caverstede Road Nursery School where the Headmistress takes a special interest in this type of child. The school is wired with the loop system and incorporates the use of speech trainers and tape recorders. At the present time an average of 8 severely deaf children are in attendance. One severely deaf child attends this unit from the County area, whilst a second child attends

child's special education after leaving Caverstede Road similar facilities are available at Dogsthorpe School for suitable cases. To supplement these facilities it is anticipated that in 1967 additional equipment, including radio microphones, will be installed at Caverstede Road, Dogsthorpe Infants and Junior Schools.

23 children in City Schools had been provided with hearing aids at 31st December, 1966. 7 new instruments were supplied in 1966, 2 under the National Health Service arrangements and 6 Commercial aids (one child being fitted with 2 aids) by the Local Authority, free of charge following recommendations by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants.

SOCIAL WORKER FOR HANDICAPPED SCHOOL LEAVERS

During the latter part of 1966 Mr. F. R. Gibbins was appointed by the County Council to fill this post. He deals with all cases in the City area, and I am pleased to report that a very useful liaison is developing which will help to fill the need as there had in the past been a tendency for certain handicapped persons to be lost sight of in the community after leaving school until they were probably re-referred later to the Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped. Mr. Gibbins has provided me with the following report on the work of his Section :—

“In November 1966 I took up full-time this unique appointment, which had been started in the County only on a part-time basis from 1964-65. The work was extended to the City earlier this year.

The scheme seeks to provide aftercare for all categories except the blind and deaf, who have their special Welfare Officers. It is particularly concerned with the Maladjusted and Educationally Subnormal and seeks referrals of pupils from Secondary Schools as well as those receiving special education. The particular aim is to help these pupils, in liaison with parents, schools and Youth Employment Officers to obtain employment, as suitable as possible and to enable adaptation towards adult independence and social maturity.

Ideally, referral is sought two years before leaving and contact maintained normally for two years after leaving. The caseload is already nearing the 200 mark, and selectivity is necessary.

The first year is essentially a time for evaluation—of this new role in itself—and of the particular needs and problems of the area. Not least among the latter has been the coincidence of a period when work opportunities have been exceptionally limited. It is now appearing, however, that this may prove to have been a blessing in disguise, since it has called for a much more radical and suitable approach to this matter than might otherwise have occurred.

The experience and information already acquired has satisfied the worker that his terms of referral are valid. A detailed assessment will be made to the Director of Education in due course.

daily from a neighbouring County by special arrangement. To continue a

It should be pointed out at once, however, that there is a lack of breadth of opportunity in the area for the very limited and unskilled worker. One hopes this will be borne in mind in relation to the planning of the expansion of Peterborough and the types of industry moving in.

This particularly, because there remains an unfortunate gap in the provision of transitional training facilities for the Mentally Handicapped leaver. Great stress arises for both child and parents, mother especially, if, through lack

of any solution, the child has a long spell at home after leaving school. The Adult Training Centres will ease, but not necessarily solve, this problem.

I wish to express my appreciation of the acceptance and helpful co-operation of the established Social Work Departments. Co-ordination at this level and local initiative would appear to be the most effective way of dealing with our various shortages and complexities."

(iv) *A complete list of handicapped children from the City of Peterborough who are in residential accommodation is given below :—*

	<i>Total</i>
PARTIALLY SIGHTED.	
Lickey Grange School	1
DEAF.	
Yorkshire Residential School for Deaf, Doncaster ...	1
Camphill-Rudolph Steiner School, Aberdeen ...	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL.	
Littleton House School, Girton, Cambridge ...	7
Maplewell Hall Special School, Woodhouse Eaves, Nr. Loughborough	1
East Hill House School, Colchester	1
Greenwood School, Halstead	2
Crowthorne School, Edgworth	1
Besford Court School, Worcester	1
Eden Grove School, Bolton	1
Orton Hall School, Peterborough	1
MALADJUSTED.	
Bourne House Hostel	1
Pottersbury Lodge, Towcester	1
Breckenbrough School, Thirsk, Yorks.	1
Heanton School, Braunton, Devon	1
Battisborough School, Holbeton, Plymouth... ..	1
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.	
Ian Tetley Memorial Home, Harrogate	1
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	1
Chailey Heritage School	1
The Warlies, Waltham Abbey	1
Irton Hall School	1
Ingfield Manor School	1
DELICATE.	
St. Patrick's Open Air School, Hayling Island ...	1
Port Regis School for Delicate Children, Broadstairs	2
SPEECH DEFECT.	
John Horniman School, Worthing, Sussex	1

SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

Three School Nurses are employed in the Department, one of whom is a qualified Health Visitor. A total of 4,013 examinations were carried out on school children in 1966 at periodic, special and re-inspections. All examinations were attended by a School Nurse with a large proportion of her time being spent in pre-medical work such as vision testing, weighing and measuring. Each Nurse is, at all times, looking for opportunities to promote better health education, but as yet it has not been possible to develop this aspect of the service in view of the large amount of routine work which is necessary in a school population of 11,656. However, it was possible to arrange two courses of talks to senior girl leavers on Mothercraft.

27,489 examinations were carried out in the course of routine hygiene inspections. 151 individual pupils were found to be infested with vermin. In accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Education Act 1944, 79 cleansing notices were issued. These were followed up in 10 cases by the issue of Cleansing Orders. Initial cleansing was carried out in the School Clinic in 39 cases.

Routine foot inspections are carried out in all Schools.

All pupils referred as having a possible hearing loss are given an audiometer test by a School Nurse as a matter of routine. If necessary the resultant audiogram is passed to the child's General Practitioner for any action he considers necessary.

Enuresis Alarms

The Authority now has 10 bell alarms for issue on loan to families, normally for an initial period of not less than 3 months, usually following the recommendation of a General Practitioner or a Hospital Board Paediatrician. The system requires the full co-operation of both child and parent. Where this is not present the alarm is often not effective. It is noted also that treatment is less likely to prove effective if there is an underlying emotional problem. Instruments were loaned to 28 cases in 1966, over 50% of which showed a satisfactory result as indicated below :—

Issued	...	...	...	...	...	28
Successful	...	...	...	...	...	15
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	...	8
Not used	...	...	...	...	...	2

School Clinic

One school clinic is available in the City. This is situated in the Town Hall and is held at 10.00 a.m. each Monday morning during school term time. A School Medical Officer is available.

An appreciable amount of the School Nursing Service as detailed above is carried out at the clinic, but in addition in 1966 the following cases were dealt with.

25 pupils were examined in connection with the completion of freedom from infection certificates prior to return to special school.

160 children were seen to ascertain their fitness for part-time employment outside school hours.

7 skin conditions and one minor injury received treatment.

35 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis by special arrangement with the General Practitioner.

In addition, the following special examinations were carried out on behalf of the Education Authority :—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infant Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	23
School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	...	95
Other Staff (Clerical etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	15

SCHOOL MEALS

The number of schools receiving school meals	...	...	37
The number of children receiving school meals	...	...	6325
The number of kitchens completed and supplying meals			23
The number of sculleries erected or adapted and in use			10
The total number of full time staff employed	...	...	1
The total number of part time staff employed	...	...	330

SCHOOL MILK

The number of schools receiving milk under the Schools Milk Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
The number of children receiving milk at school on 31st December, 1966 :							
In Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
In Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3858
In Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1800
In Secondary Grammar Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
Total number of children receiving milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	6463

Non-maintained schools supplied with milk :

School	Number of Pupils on Register.	Number of Pupils taking Milk.
Park Road Nursery	29	27
Werrington Kindergarten	25	25
Westwood House	317	300

Only Pasteurised milk was supplied.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

New Buildings.

Caverstede Road Nursery	...	One additional playroom.
Thorpe County Primary	...	Completion of Junior School 160 places.
Walton Secondary	...	Small Hall and kitchen.
Werrington Infants	...	240 places.
Cromwell Road Infants	...	One mobile classroom.
John Mansfield Sec. Girls	...	Double mobile classroom unit.
Lincoln Road Sec. Boys	...	One mobile classroom.
St. Mark's Boys	...	One mobile classroom.
Thorpe County Primary	...	One mobile classroom.

Improvements.

Bishop Creighton Controlled Voluntary...	...	Adaptation of premises formerly occu- pied by Eastholm Boys' Secondary
Orchard Street Special School		Adaptation of detached classroom as Nursery Observation Unit.
Queen's Drive Infants	...	Partial remodelling and extension of existing buildings.

REPORT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1966

The number of pupils—Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools, Nursery Schools and Special Schools for which we are responsible is 14,121. This includes certain schools in the County area which are treated in Peterborough at the request of the County Council.

The staff has now been reduced to one Principal School Dental Officer only, due to the resignation for family reasons on the 30th September, 1966, of the Assistant School Dental Officer.

The following schools were inspected during the year :—

Walton Secondary Modern.	West Town Infants.
St. Augustines C.E.	West Town Juniors.
Eastholm Secondary Modern Boys.	All Saints Girls.
County Grammar.	Fulbridge Juniors.
Walton County Juniors.	Newark C.E.
Thorpe C.P. Juniors.	Cromwell Road Infants.
Dogsthorpe Juniors.	Gunthorpe Infants.
Lincoln Road Secondary Modern Boys.	Wittering County Juniors.
Deacons Grammar.	Glington C.E.
St. John's C.E. Infants & Juniors.	John Clare, Helpston.
Walton Infants.	Northborough C.P.
St. John Fisher R.C.	Maxey C.P.
Werrington C.E.	Thornhaugh C.P.
St. Mary's Infants.	Castor.
Newark Hill.	Arthur Mellows Village College.

The total number of inspections were 7,339 of which 3,500 required treatment, being 48% of the total.

All statistical information is given in Table "L".

The primary aim of the School Dental Service should be the prevention of dental diseases. This is best achieved by adding fluoride to the drinking water and the chemical treatment of carious teeth by the application of fluoride compounds after the removal of the infected plaque.

The amount of orthodontic treatment continues to increase and I wish to record my thanks to Mr. P. H. Burke, the Consultant Orthodontist to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, for his continued help and advice in difficult orthodontic cases. At least two sessions a week are devoted to orthodontic treatment.

I should also like to thank Dr. Harrison for the administration of general anaesthetics for the Dental Clinic and also the Dental Nurses for their continued loyal service.

A. E. Hurford.
Chief Dental Officer.

STATISTICS

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special School).

Table “A”: Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age of Groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	No.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any other condition recorded at Part II.	Total Individual Pupils.
		No.	No.		(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
1962 and later	67	67	—		—	2	2
1961	564	564	—		8	24	29
1960	568	567	1		6	14	20
1959	66	66	—		—	2	2
1958	24	24	—		—	—	—
1957	17	17	—		—	—	—
1956	26	26	—		1	—	1
1955	598	598	—		20	17	35
1954	267	267	—		12	11	22
1953	15	15	—		—	—	—
1952	355	355	—		7	14	20
1951 and earlier	501	501	—		20	12	30
TOTAL	3,068	3,067	1		74	96	161

Table “B” : Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections...	...	...	...	7
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	931
			Total ...	<u>938</u>

Table “C” : Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	27,489
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested		151
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	79
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	10

Table "D"

Defects found by Medical Inspections during the year.

Periodic and Special Inspections.

Defect or Disease				Periodic Inspections.				Special Inspections
				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin	T.	3	12	10	25	—		
	O.	49	17	13	79	—		
Eyes (a) Vision	T.	9	32	33	74	—		
	O.	29	28	34	91	—		
(b) Squint	T.	8	—	2	10	—		
	O.	12	—	2	14	—		
(c) Other ...	T.	3	—	—	3	—		
	O.	10	2	5	17	—		
Ears (a) Hearing	T.	1	1	2	4	—		
	O.	35	1	11	47	—		
(b) Otitis	T.	5	1	1	7	—		
	O.	21	4	12	37	—		
(c) Other ...	T.	—	—	—	—	—		
	O.	1	4	2	7	—		
Nose and Throat	T.	4	1	2	7	—		
	O.	157	13	57	227	—		
Speech	T.	1	—	1	2	—		
	O.	—	2	3	5	—		
Lymphatic Glands	T.	—	—	—	—	—		
	O.	25	3	2	30	—		
Heart	T.	—	—	1	1	—		
	O.	46	13	15	74	—		
Lungs	T.	8	1	1	10	—		
	O.	29	7	11	47	—		
Developmental :								
(a) Hernia...	T.	3	—	1	4	—		
	O.	19	2	4	25	—		
(b) Other ...	T.	3	—	2	5	—		
	O.	27	6	35	68	—		
Orthopaedic :								
(a) Posture	T.	1	—	—	1	—		
	O.	20	10	16	46	—		
(b) Feet ...	T.	3	—	3	6	—		
	O.	26	6	8	40	—		
(c) Other ...	T.	—	2	2	4	—		
	O.	6	11	9	26	—		

Table “D” (cont’d.)—Defects found by Medical Inspections during the year.

Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Nervous System :						
(a) Epilepsy	T.	—	—	1	1	—
	O.	4	1	2	7	—
(b) Other ...	T.	—	—	1	1	—
	O.	39	2	7	48	—
Psychological :						
(a) Develop- ment	T.	1	—	—	1	—
	O.	15	1	7	23	—
(b) Stability	T.	—	1	—	1	—
	O.	23	8	18	49	—
Abdomen ...	T.	1	—	—	1	—
	O.	4	6	4	14	—
Other ...	T.	—	2	—	2	—
	O.	29	24	20	73	—

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table “E”: Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	19
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	789
Total ...	<u>808</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	394

Table “F” : Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	120
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	30
	—
Total ...	151
	—
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) in 1966	7
(b) in previous years	16

Table “G” : Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	24
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
	—
Total ...	24
	—

Table “H” : Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Ringworm : (a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	—
Other Skin diseases	4
	—
Total ...	4
	—

Table ‘I’ : Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	136

Table ‘J’ : Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	101

Table ‘K’ : Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	4
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	—
(d) Pupils provided with Enuresis Alarms	28
Total ...	<u>32</u>

TABLE "L"
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

(i) Attendance and Treatment.

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1,003	1,060	236	2,299
Subsequent visits	564	1,389	341	2,294
Total visits	1,567	2,449	577	4,593
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	99	116	28	243
Fillings in permanent teeth	504	1,921	562	2,987
Fillings in deciduous teeth	59	12	—	71
Permanent teeth filled ...	428	1,658	496	2,582
Deciduous teeth filled ...	59	11	—	70
Permanent teeth extracted	35	410	122	567
Deciduous teeth extracted	944	398	—	1,342
General anaesthetics ...	232	207	38	477
Emergencies	140	78	24	242

Number of Pupils X-rayed	101
Prophylaxis	251
Teeth otherwise conserved	1,561
Number of teeth root filled	—
Inlays	—
Crowns	1
Course of treatment completed	2,342

(ii) Orthodontics.

Cases remaining from previous year	12
New cases commenced during year	41
Cases completed during year	16
Cases discontinued during year	2
No. of removable appliances fitted	49
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	42

(iii) Prosthetics.

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	1	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...	3	23	7	33
Number of dentures supplied	3	24	8	35

(iv) Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officer ... Nil.

(iv) Inspections.

(a)	First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	...	A.	7,339
(b)	First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	...	B.	958
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...		4,350
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...		3,953
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	C.	408
	Number of (c) found to require treatment	...		299

(vi) Sessions.

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	629
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	54
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...			3

